### THE DEPARTMENT WORKERS

Interesting Gossip Gleaned Among Employes of Government Bureaus.

#### TALE OF THE ORIGIN OF THE MINT JULEP

Stirring Narrative Related By a Special Examiner at the Pension Office--Scope of the Labors of the Agriculturists--The Bee Expert's Woes.

sas, once met a queer character, a verithe interior of that State. He was among the Ozark Mcuntains, a section peopled by a sturdy, honest race, though some way unlattered by research of the inwhat unlettered by reason of their iso- He is an enthusiastic Grand Army man. lation from the rest of mankind.

The examiner had secured a buckboard nation in the afternoon.

he began to climb the footbills these gave way to orchards heavily laden with a har- Prof. Otis Tufton Mason, curator of the vest of red and golden apples. After a division of ethnology, National Museum, more marked as he proceeded.

creature could be seen.

way brought in view a grove of mammoth encountered for miles back.

spring, shaded by the spreading branches minion, is the assistant to the head of of a giant oak, and to this spot the traveler repaired for refreshment and rest. Agricultural Department. He came from

Glowing along the banks of the stream that flowed from the fountain was a Col. William H. Michael, chief clerk in luxuriant bed of mint. Reaching out his the State Department, is one of that hand and plucking a sprig of the aromatic mighty army of peace that has invaded herb, the weary traveler was about to the West to conquer and make great. He taste of it, when he heard a deep sigh was born in Ohio, and early in life went close at hand. Looking up, he observed an old man, dressed in a homespun shirt active and valuable citizen. Colonel and a pair of jeans trousers held by one dischaet is one of the most efficient and courteous men in the service and has al-"gallus," eyeing him mournfully.

Said the old man: "Mister, don't tech stingeth like an adder!"

"Stranger, erbout twenty year ago, or tharabout, thar was no finer settlement in | Chief Carter B. Keene, of the appoint these Ozark Mountains than this. We ment division of the Postoffice Depart-growed corn and cotton in pienty, and our ment, has the job that has to deal with meat piled up in 'em. We made whisky than any in the business of furnishing a Bar'l or two in his dugout. Thar was are to be supplied with postmasters by old Squire Pearson what lived up thar on this division, and between the considerthe hill, he was wurth twenty thousand ations of good of the service and desire dollars, and he had a cousin in old Kain- to aid politicians the officials of this detuck what cum out here to see him.

"Jedge Lofton they called him, and he was a jedge—leastwise of licker. The jedge brung with him frum old Kaintuck a leatle bunch of green stuff what he clerks, but the majority of applicants troops and military posts in the Philip planted down bere by the spring.

It soon begun to thrive and spread. and the jedge and the squire would cum the Southern mountains tell big yarns down here with a jimmyjohn of whisky drink they called 'mint jewlips,' or sum sich furrin name, as if jinnywine straight corn juice was not good enuf fur any man. Purty soon the nabors seed sumthin' was goin' on and begun to drop in and fine company with the jedge and the squire. They just natcherly couldn't keep erway frum this here mint patch and tion. Out in Tennessee, he said, there was

cum down to the settlement purty often and levy on this man's and that man's were as sinewy as those of a horse. There property to satisfy debts and I tell ver. stranger, it wan't long afore every man in the settlement was sold out, lock stock, and bar'l, all on account of that that ed to rule out the specimen, but it did how to put greens in their licker. Yes, they's mostly all dead now, 'ceptin me. I's allers tuck mine straight."

sent over the United States from this home a whole train length ahead. There room last year," said Superintendent Hen- were no affidavits with this recital of the drix, of the Agricultural document room, land pike's traveling qualifications, but it explaining the growth of popular interest is not so hard for one used to seeing the in the work of the Agricultural Depart- "critter" to believe. ment. "When I came here, ten or twelve years ago," he continued, "about seven- average dog, and when pursued generally teen people were employed in this divi- run down hill. They are never thoroughly sion; now there are seventy. There used tamed and are not a great success as a to be some leisure around here, but there is none now. We are worried all the time to get room for the accumulating stock. The most generally circulated documents thing in the Museum, are the farmers' bulletins."

Mr. Hendrix says that the Congressmen make calls for all sorts of publications. the naval gun factory, is one of the most Some Congressmen represent districts learned as well as practical men in the where the prevailing industry makes a de- navy yard force. The making of guns for mand for special information. This industry may be unknown in another part responsible task and great skill is a requis of the State. There are watermelon sections, bee-keeping sections, asparagus-growing districts and every other sort of industrial territory known to the present acute civilization, and the Government has yard and there is indeed a great fascina documents that fit all the cases. The Covernment Printing Office is never out of "farmer work," and the office in the basement of the Agricultural Department Building is kept busy turning out infor-

front door of the National Museum has been keeping the portals of the place of he has an important post as head of the strange things for about twelve years.

Maine is closely associated with the war with Sonin in the public mind and though he has an important post as head of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence he is best

A special examiner of the Pension Of- | tradition but from spirits he brought with fice, who was formerly located in Arkan-him. Occasionally a visitor sees more an once met a queer character a veritable philosopher in jeans. Official business had called the special examiner to

Mr. E. H. Bentou, the bee expert at the and steady mag from a livery at the rail- agricultural experiment ground, is accused way station, and pushed his way into the of having sharpened up a pruning hook rugged hills, hoping to reach his desti- and bought a ten pound hammer for the smart people who come to the apiary and The first part of his journey lay through smiling fields of corn and cotton, and as he began to climb the footbills these gave thing.

dozen miles or so he noticed that the is the author of a lately issued book consigns of prosperity began to disappear, cerning the first citizens of this well-fed and on either side of the road evidences Republic. The title is "Aboriginal Amerof neglect and decay became more and ican Harpoons," and it deals with all the methods practiced by the mighty hunters The soil seemed fertile, and here and of old in attempting to kill all the seals there among the wooded slopes were for food before the white man arrived to clearings of considerable extent that were find that the sealskin was good to look once fruitful fields and orchards. The at. The methods are grouped into nine ground was covered with ragweed and the divisions, embracing the hard-times habit apple trees were broken and choked of taking them without devices, to the with sassafras sprouts. An occasional method embracing the use of poisons, cabin with tumbling roof and gaping doors drugs, and asphyxiation. The ways of and windows lent an additional look of the wily redskin were manifold, as shown desolation to the scene. Not a living by the exhibits at the National Museum and they resorted to the use of decoy The dust-covered road shimmered under animals, the kindling of big fires, and the the glare of a noonday sun, and the trav- manufacture of smoke, as well as the eler was pleased when a turn in the high- more sportsmanlike ways of killing with keen-edged or sharp pointed instruments oaks, and in which he could discern some The implements used in the primitive houses. However, it proved to be a deserted village, for a closer inspection revealed the same desolation that had been seignification as well as keen scientist and good officer. scientist and good officer

In the midst of the village was a bij; Mr. C. E. Bracey, a son of the Old Do the document distribution business in the Taking long draughts of the crystal liquid he thought that never before had he tasted such sweet and cooling water.

Clawing along the hanks of the streum

courteous men in the service, and has al-ready made a record in his department.

it, for 'it biteth like a sarpent and Mr. E. A. M. Lawson, retiring president of Columbia Typographical Union, is an Not understanding why the old man employe at the Government Printing Ofshould in this strange manner object to fice. He is a native of New York, and an innocent sprig of mint, an explanation is a fine artisan and business man. Co-was called for.

The lone patriarch told the following and as its president Mr. Lawson has been

smokehouses was fairly bustin' with the more trivial contests and local quarrels and we made brandy, and every man had good government. The fourth-class offices and a broadside from the typewriter gennever get around.

The revenue officers who have been in about the razerback variety of hog-one and sum sugar and mix up sum sort of a of the unique and ever interesting halfwild and half-tame degenerate specimens Treasury was lately telling a tall story about the speed of a razorback and did not a county fair and the corpulent porkers

"The cotton got in the grass and the cattle eat up the corn, but who keared a durn for the craps s'long as them jewambled in with a razorback as tall as "Arter a while the sheriff he begun to calf and nearly as long as a fence rail. was a shout in camp as this caravan from fedge comin' out here and larnin' the folks | not disturb the proprietor of his hogship. Yes, He merely hunted up the superintendent of the races and entered his hog for speed Some smart young men put a four-year-old "Over eight millions of documents were horse out against the hog but the hog came

> When scared these hogs can outrun a pork producer. The specimen in the National Museum is a representative showing for the rooter of the big hills and it attracts about as much attention as any

> Commander Leutze, superintendent of the rapidly improving navy is a heavy and ite in every superintendent, artisan an laborer. The gunshop is the main point of attraction for visitors to the navy

first men visitors to the Capital City make Mr. W. W. Wallingsford, guard of the inquiries about. The commander of the He has seidom had trouble with visitors, but occasionally a tourist who has been seeing the town through glasses comes in means of getting up a war and changing and gets overcome—not by the wealth of the map of the world.

#### CAPTAIN TOWNSEND TO REST AT ARLINGTON

Members of the Family En Route From Europe Will Not Be Able to Attend Funeral.

The funeral of Capt. Thomas Gerry Cownsend, U. S. A., retired, who died at an early hour yesterday morning at the nome of his mother, Mrs. E. D. Townsend 2011 I Street northwest, will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Church of the Epiphany.

Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the church, will officiate. Interment will be made at the National Cemetery at Arlington. The pallbearers have not yet

been appointed. The death of Captain Townsend was great surprise to his relatives and friends He was fifty-two years of age, and although he was retired from the army in 1896 on account of ill-health, was in no wise an invalid.

Recently he purchased tickets to go abroad to join his wife and daughter, Miss Anette Townsend, and two younger children, Hermann and Roger, who have been spending the winter on the Conti The members of his family are on their way back to Washington, but will not arrive here until after the funeral. His two sons, Gerry and Edwin Townsend, who are students at Princeton, were at home when their father died.

Captain Townsend was a hative of the to the United States Military Academy in 1866. In 1871 he was commissioned a sec-ond lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He mained attached to this regiment unti his retirement nearly six years ago. He attained the rank of first lieutenant and that of captain in 1891. Most of Captain Townsend's campaign

ng was done on the frontier. He was a nember of the survey which settled the Northwest boundary dispute. Since his retirement he had lived most of the time in Washington. He was prominent and popular in the army and navy circles. During the summer months ne resided with his family at Chevy

#### LONG AIRSHIP FLIGHT ENDS IN WASHINGTON

Aerial Race From St. Louis to Capital During Exposition.

Rich Prize Carried by This Feature of Tournament for Winner Whose Craft Lands Nearest This City.

ST. LOUIS, May 14 .- A long-distance airship race from St. Louis to Washington will be one of the features of the aerial tournament at the World's Fair. This decision was reached last night by the committee having this matter in

The only condition attached to this, the ongest race in air ever undertaken, is that the prize shall go to the craft landing nearest a fixed point in the National Capital. This is only one of the features of the tournament and points, and a special cash prize will be given to the win-

The contest for the grand prize of \$100, 00 will be over a course about ten miles ong. Each contestant will have three trials and his average time will be considered his official record. The time must be at least twenty miles an hour to be

#### MILITARY REDUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Army Forces in Various Provinces Re duced Within a Year Nearly One-half.

Adjutant General Corbin has prepared for the information of the Secretary el pines during the past year.

The statement is based on a cablegram from General Chaffee reporting by provinces the ports now established. It shows that a year ago there were 469 garrisons and 408 companies of troops in the of animal life. One of the clerks in the islands, whereas now there are but 245

garrison and only 271 compaines. While there has been a reduction of notably in Batangas and Samar. Exclud year. Military garrisons have been dis continued altogether in eleven provinces, and in Rizal province, which includes the city of Manila, the number of troops has been reduced during the past year from eventy-one companies to forty compa

The number of garrisons have been ineased, however, from fourteen to

Samar the increase has been from six garrisons and eight companies ps to thirty-seven garrisons, and thir-

hirty-five garrisons and eight companies. This has been reduced to only three garisons and two companies.

The island of Panay had eighteen com panies of troops distributed among fifty-one garrisons, and now there are but eight companies distributed among six garri-

In Union province there were twentyone garrisons a year ago, now there are none. In the province of Tarlac, once the eat of the alleged insurgent government, there is now but one garrison, as com ared with twelve garrisons a year ago. In Camarines there were twenty-three garrisons, but this has been reduced to which has been reduced to four. In Abra there are now no troops, as compared with tweive posts last May.

#### **NERVY POSTAL BURGLARS** HAD ALL THE COURAGE

All the Rest of the Town Could Not Equal It and They Escaped.

ST. MARY'S Pa., May 14.-The post office here was robbed early yesterday norning of \$500 in money and \$1,500 in several hundred dollars were overlooked y the robbers. The safe, which was blown open by dynamite, is a complete

Several persons beard and saw the rob bers at work, but had not the courage to interrupt them. Louis Bonini, who keeps a confectionery store adjoining the post-office, sleeps in the building, his bedroom

# WESTERN BANKERS IN CONVENTION

Financial Topics Discussed Before the Bodies.

#### THE EVOLUTION OF BANKING

Thomas B. Paton, of New York, Considers the Subject-The Branch Banking System-Question Reviewed by Horace White and H. W. Yates.

KANSAS CITY, May 14.—Several Sun red bankers assembled here yesterday to attend the convention of the Bankers' Associations of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Three separate gatherings were in session this rning, the Kansas bankers meeting in Kansas City, Kan., and the Indian Territory and the Missouri bankers convening on the Missouri side. Aside from annual reports presented, E. A. Kelly, of Leavenworth, Kan., made a report on the conference in New York on bank money orders, before the Kansans. Gordon Jones, of St. Joseph, president of the D. Townsend, at one time Adjutant eneral of the Army. He was appointed the Little States Military Academy in Missouri Association, delivered his annual ing Law Journal," delivered an address on "The Evolution of Banking Law."

Mr. Paton spoke on the laws which govern the business dealings of banks-not se much the laws which govern the organizations and powers of banking corpora tions as those laws which govern the in struments of trade in which bankers deal, the bills, notes, checks, and other instruments representing money and the documentary securities representing property values, which constitute the bone sinew of the mercantile wealth of the country, and in which it is the peculiar office of the bank to deal and to make ef-

fective.

He showed that the formation law governing bills, notes, checks, and the dealings of bankers is the result of a peculiar process. It consists of a body of rules which have been built up piecemeal by judicial decisions founded on custom. It has been developed out of the disputer of judicial decisions founded on custom. It has been developed out of the disputer of men. The process originated in England, and has continued in the various States since the American Revolution. At occasional periods in this process of judicial rule-building there have been statutory enactments providing rules on this or that particular point of of commercial law.

Evolution of Banking Systems. Mr. Paton traced in detail the evolutio of this process from its starting point in England in the customs of merchants established 600 years ago, and showed how, when this country came to be established into a nation of independent States, the ss was continued independently in each of the States and Territories of the Union. The result has been the establishnent of many independent systems of State laws, statutory and judicial, gov-erning banking and the instruments of erce, whereas the subject governed is not confined to State lines, but is national in scope. The speaker pointed out nany instances of conflict of State laws,

many instances of conflict of State laws, and showed, as the result of the present condition of the law, made up so largely of independent, and antagonistic State rules, that great losses are caused to the mercantile and banking community, and that commercial transactions between the States are hampered.

In the afternoon all the associations met in joint session on the Missouri side, The topic considered was "Branch Banking," and Horave White, editor of the "New York Evening Post," and Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, president of the Nebraska National Bank, made addresses.

Address by Horace White.

for securing the needed change in our for securing the needed change in our are six stalls, each of which is divided system have been proposed. The best of these is the one presented by the Indian-curtain, on one side of which is a dressing apolis Monetary Commission. The advantages of branch banking are

First. Other things being equal, two banks joined together are stronger than cone, and three are stronger than two.

Branch banking is not a guarantee against sides, according to the fancy of the bather. Branch banking is not a guarantee against bad banking and internal rot, but it is a protection against accidents and external alamities. It is another illustration of the familiar proverb, "In union there is strength.'

than in the same number of banks taken separately. Branch banking would, there ore, improve the credit of the banks so allied and increase their deposits. This advantage would accrue more particu-larly to the branch bank or the small country bank taken into the system than o the parent bank in the city. Third. Branch banking would reduce the total expense of banks, and this say-ing would, in the long run, be shared with

Fourth. Branch banking would tend here, as in other countries, to uniform rates of interest between the cities and the rural districts.

Fifth. Branch banking has the advan-tage that it can be extended to places too small to support a regular bank, which thirty years, at the end of which time requires a full complement of officers and the establishments are to revert to the a reserve of coin and greenbacks. Offices, municipality; but, if, at the end of ten or agencies, can be established at places years, the number of persons using the which are now wholly destitute of bank baths in the city is less than 200 per facilities, but where some deposits could be obtained and some safe and profitable business done, if the public were ascured to cancel the contract, first giving the that the parent bank was a strong insti-

Sixth. Branch banking affords facilitie for communicating knowledge of the relative needs of business in different places and for responding to them. Knowledge of the demand and supply of money would be guickly conveyed from the branch at the small town to the parent bank in the a new acetylene generator. This generator. city, and funds could be quickly transtine. In Cebu there were fourteen posts, ferred to the branch, either from the which has been reduced to four. In Abra parent bank or from any other branch where the demand was less pressing, and vice versa. Another reason is that branch banking is bound to come, and that yo cannot stop it.

Opposition to Branch Banks. Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, spoke in opposition to branch banks, saying in

part: We are all conscious of the weakesses which prevail in our banking system, and we are desirous of having them removed and the system strengthened and mproved in any manner that good judg-Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee is one of the stamps. Registered letters containing But it does not follow from this that we should conclude that our banking system is so utterly bad that the only remedy lo the situation is its entire extinguishmen and the creation in its place of another system. This is what I believe would result from the passage of a law which would establish among us the monarchical British and continental systems of large entral banks with numerous branches.

The passage of the pending bill, by de being separated from the postoffice by a thin wall only. He heard the burglars emptying the money out of the safe into a tin box and he watched them as they passed by his store after they had finished the job. There were four men in the party.

The passage of the pending bill, by destroying the harmonious relations which now exist in our banking world and by threatening the existence of our present organized banks, would not only be disastrous to the banks concerned, but it would be a national calamity.

# NEWS FROM CONSULS AROUND THE WORLD

the volume of gas decreases the rubber

ball contracts and the feed valve again

permits the carbide to drop. The gas is

New Match in Sweden

(From Consul Bergh, Gothenburg.)

Another kind of match, intended to sup-

plant the phosphorous matches which

engineers Landin and Jernander, of Stock-

gotiations are going on for the sale of the

ERECT

FORM

All the New

SUMMER MODELS

are in the stores now. They are

wonderfully made corsets, so light

weight and yet sturdy enough to

give the most satisfactory wear. All W. B. Summer Erect Forms

are made of our own special white

batiste which is as tough as canvas

983 for slight figures : \$1.69 978 for med um figures :

972 for developed figures 1.50

961 for medium figures : 2.00

903 for stout figures : 2.50

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Tomorrow

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No. 936 F St. N. W.

SECOND DAY'S & LE AT AUCTION.

Rare European Ceramics, Rare

Water-Colored Prints, Priceless

Old Porcelains, Inlaid Furniture.

Sold to close an Estate Account for

The Lincoln National Bank of

New York City,

Choose from the following

and as cool as net.

patent in other countries.

(From W. L. Avery, Consul at Belize.) scribed as being much simpler in con The government of British Honduras struction than any yet placed upon the has made a contract with the United market, and occupies but little space. In Fruit Company for mail service for the its operation the falling of the carbide next five years, which is of interest to into the water is automatically regulat-Southern exporters particularly, as show- ed by a hollow rubber ball, which, as soon ng the schedule connections and rates as it is filled with gas, closes the valve between this colony and the Gulf ports of between the carbide and the water. When he United States.

There has been no direct communicaion with New York since the withdrawal permits the carbide to drop. The gas is stored partly in the rubber ball and partly in the space between the funnelshaped carbide magazine and the water. If more than the normal amount of gas is generated it secures more room by forcing the water through valves into the water jacket in the sides of the apparatus. A separate gas tank is, therefore, not needed. Should too much gas be produced, both the water and the gas escape through a safety valve. Common carbide is used; no cartridges. The gas is dried by being allowed to pass through the carbide magazine, where the carbide absorbs the moisture. As there is no gas tank, and as the quantity of gas thus stored is insignificant, it is considered that the fire insurance companies will, without raising the premiums, approve of the apparatus, even when it is placed in dwelling houses. of the Tweedle Line in 1900, but beginning this month a schooner line has been established, and a vessel should leave New York for Belize about every six

The principal provisions of the contract

The contractors shall convey all mails The contractors shall convey all mails between New Orleans and Belize, and between Belize and Puerto Cortez, and hetween Belize and every other port at which any steam vessel employed by the contractors under the stipulations of this agreement shall call, once in every week for a period of five years, to be computed from the 12th day of January, 1902, by good and efficient steam vessels of not less than 900 tons gross tonnage and capable of conveying the mails at a speed of not less than eleven knots an hour in ordinary weather. ordinary weather.

A steam vessel shall, on every Thursday during the continuance of this agreement,

at 9 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as practicable, immediately after the mails are embarked, proceed direct to Belize, and a like vessel shall proceed with the mails direct to New Orleans. If at the appointed day the mails from England shall not have arrived at New Orleans, the vessel shall await their arrival for six hours. Before returning to New Orleans, vessels shall call, on the voyage to Pierto Cortez, at Stann Creek, like the well-known potash and paraffin Monkey River, and Punta Gorda; on the return voyage, at Monkey River, Sittee River, and Stann Creek, provided that so long as regular weekly steam communication is maintained between Relize and Punta Gorda, by the Orr and Lauben-heimer Company, vessels shall be exempt from the obligation of calling at Punta Gorda. Failure to fulfill the service shall make the company liable to a fine of \$50 per twenty-four hours. Mails shall be conveyed within four days between Belize convoyed within four days between Belize and New Orleans and New Orleans and Belize, respectively, under a like penalty. The government shall pay the contractors the sum of \$12,000 per annum. The vessels shall not be compelled to take pilots or be liable to the payment of portcharges. The contractors shall either give security (\$3,000) for the performance of this contract, or else the sovernment shall.

security (\$3,000) for the performance of this contract or else the government shall be eatitled to retain, until the determination of this agreement, the three monthip payments first to become due. The agreement shall not be assigned, underlet, or disposed of without the consent of the governor in council. Either party can terminate it at the expiration of five years from the 12th day of January, 1902, on six months' notice. The freight rates shall be: From New Orleans to Belize or from Belize to New Orleans, \$5 cents per barrel, or where the articles shipped are barrel, or where the articles shipped are not in barrels, 20 cents per cubic foot

reasurement.

The rates of passage for cabin and deck accommodations, respectively, are: From Belize to New Orleans, \$25 and \$15. Return tickets, available for six \$45.

Bathing Establishments in Lyons.

(From John C. Covert, Consul.) The following facts are submitted in nswer to several letters requesting information about baths for the people in

shments on the Rhone and Saone, in which one can take a good swim for \$ cents; 4 cents more are charged for bathing drawers and towels. Ordinary bath houses, such as are found all over the civilized world, are common in Lyons, where a good bath can be had for 6 cents without and 8 cents with towels and soap. In 1898 a concession was given to a Lille company to build small bathho white.

Many plans
by 14½ feet wide and 12 feet high. Inside room containing a mirror, comb, and brush, clothes rack, chair, and spittoon. The other side is provided with an elec-tric bell, soap, and washstand, with warm and cold water and all the appoints The limit of hot water given to each bather is a little over ten gallons; no limit is fixed for the use of cold water. The furniture of the apartment also includes an iron basin for a footbath. In winter these little stalls are never al-Second. For this reason the public has greater confidence in a union of banks the bathhouse is a cellar six or seven feet deep, in which are the coal, the boiler, a continuously heated thermosiphon, and the appliances for heating and driving A Notable Art Event

the water. The price of a shower bath in these lit-tle concerns is fixed, in the act author-izing them, at 3 cents, towels and soap included. In no case is the woman in charge permitted to ask more or to accept a gratuity. This last regulation is never honored by observance when occasion is offered for its transgression. The the bank's customers in the form of lower towels must be 80 centimeters long and

The company that manages these bathhouses receives from the city of Lyons a subsidy of 20,000 francs (\$3,860) per year and the free use of the ground for

New Acetylene Generator. (From Consul General O. J. D. Hughes, of Coburg.)

bide factory at Trollhattan, has invented rator, says the consul general, is deRobert Browning, Esq., Guildhall Chambers, London, W., Trustec. ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

# Virginia Springs Mountain Resorts

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY

Great variety of Mineral Waters. Grand Mountain surroundings. Exhibitanting summer climate. Days mildly warm, nights cool and refreshing. 1,500 to 2,500 feet clevation. No most quitoes or black flies.

IN THIS FAVORED REGION ARE SITUATED THE

Virginia Hot Springs, Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Warm Springs HEALING SPRINGS, ROCKBEIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, SWEET SPRINGS, SWEET CHALVEBATE SPRINGS, NATURAL BRIDGE, RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE ALLEGHENY HOTEL, AT GOSHEN, VA., THE INTERMONT HOTEL, AT COVINGTON, VA., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN HEALTH AND PLEASURE PESORTS.

Vestibuled electric lighted dining, parlor and sleeping our trains for above resorts leave ashington 3 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. daily, reaching resorts in from 5 to 8 hours.

Excursion Tickets, Resort Paraphtets and Summer Homes Folders can be obtained at ticket less of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, 609 Fourteenth street and 513 Pennasylvania ave. H. W. FULLER, GENERAL PASSENCER AGENT. WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Lansburgh & Bro LAST THREE DAYS

Lowest Prices Known on

## Miles of Embroidery

4½ inches wide; insertings to match; were 10c yard. For this sale, yard.

Swiss Edging, 8 inches wide, that 200 cold for 30c yard. Special price.. 45-inch Ecru Embroidered Flouncing, for shirtwaists and dresses; were \$1.25 yard. For this sale, 350

The latest design in Medallions for Waist Trimmings, in all prices Affi

50 pleces of Fine Persian Lawn Cucking, with Val. lace inserting: 650 egular \$1.00 value, for......

Excellent Values in

#### Extension Window Screens

matches, which, however, by reason of the Adjusted by long metal clips, which fact that they contain poisonous phosguide the frame. The adjustment is easy and smooth. phorous, come under the same prohibition Note the sizes

16 inches high, opens from 20 to 150

18 inches high, opens from 20 to 700

phorous, come under the same prohibition as the old and worthy lucifer match. But the new match, which has been named "Repstickan" (the scratch match), possesses a property which the potash match lacks, viz., it is damp proof and can therefore be lighted against a damp or wet surface, provided this is hard. The inventors claim that Repstickan is the least poisonous match in existence, the safety match not accepted. 24 inches high, opens from 20 to 250 34% inches...... safety match not accepted.

The manufacture of the new matches, which at present is carried on for the inventors, has been intrusted to Lidkopings Tandsticksfabrik. It is said that negative the same that the contest of the same that the same Measure your windows, then come to us, and we will do the rest.

Merciless Price-Cutting in

# Tailor Cloths.

60c Venetians 49c. 38-inch All-wool Venetian Cloth; colors,

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